

Force of 2035

**Promote Stewardship** 

#### **Army Installations Strategy (AIS)**



PEOPLE READINESS MODERNIZATION

Soldiers, Families & Civilians

#### **Army Climate Strategy**

The Army Climate Strategy Enables Army Readiness and Directly Supports Modernization

#### The ACS has three lines of effort (LOE):

- Installations will enhance resilience and sustainability by adapting infrastructure and natural environments, securing access to training and testing lands into the future, and mitigating GHG emissions
- Acquisition and Logistics will increase operational capability while reducing sustainment demand and strengthening climate resilience
- Training will prepare a force that is ready to operate in a climate-altered world, maintaining the ability to win in combat





#### **Line of Effort 1: Installations**

#### Strategic Outcome (SO):

Enhance resilience and sustainability by adapting infrastructure and natural environments to climate change risks, while also mitigating GHG emissions

Intermediate Objectives (IOs):	
1.1	Install a microgrid on every installation by 2035
1.2	Achieve on-site carbon-free power generation for Army critical missions on all installations by 2040
1.3	100% carbon pollution-free electricity for Army installations' needs by 2030
1.4	Implement installation-wide building control systems by 2028
1.5	Achieve 50% reduction in GHG emissions from all Army buildings by 2032
1.6	Attain net-zero GHG emissions from Army installations by 2045
1.7	Field an all-electric light-duty non-tactical vehicle fleet by 2027
1.8	Field an all-electric non-tactical vehicle fleet by 2035
1.9	Continue to advocate for an expanded Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB)
1.10	Include climate change threat mitigation into Army land management decisions
1.11	Incorporate the latest climate and environmental science into stationing, construction, and fielding decisions

2.10

## LOE 2 Acquisitions and Logistics: Intermediate Objectives

#### Line of Effort 2: Acquisition & Logistics

#### Strategic Outcome (SO):

Increase operational capability while reducing sustainment demand and strengthening climate resilience

#### Intermediate Objectives (IOs):

- 2.1 Establish policies that standardize contingency basing to increase resilience and reduce fuel requirements 2.2 Significantly reduce operational energy and water use by 2035 Carbon-pollution free contingency basing by 2050 2.3 2.4 Modernize existing Army platforms by adding mature electrification technologies like Tactical Vehicle Electrification Kits (TVEK) and anti-idle 2.5 Field purpose-built hybrid-drive and fully-electric tactical vehicles in this decade 2.6 Seek a fully-electric option to meet every ground tactical vehicle requirement by 2050 2.7 Develop predictive logistics that drive more precise and faster decisions Adopt a Buy Clean policy for procurement of construction materials with 2.8 lower embodied carbon emissions Implement a revised energy efficiency key performance parameter (KPP) 2.9
- 2.11 Analyze all Army supply chain Tier 1 sources and contracts for climate change risks and vulnerabilities by 2025
- 2.12 Develop plans, policies, and contracts to ensure Army supply chain resilience by 2028

Net-zero GHG emissions from all Army procurement by 2050

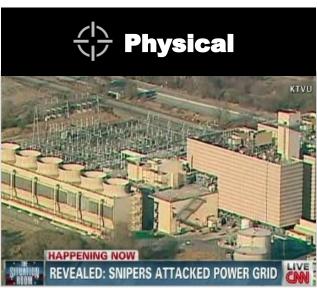
#### **Line of Effort 3: Training**

#### Strategic Outcome (SO):

Prepare a climate-ready force that possesses the concepts, plans, and doctrine required to operate in a climate-altered world

Intermediate Objectives (IOs):	
3.1	Beginning in 2024, publish climate change lessons and best practices every two years
3.2	Update Army programs of instruction (POIs) for leader development and workforce training to incorporate climate change topics
3.3	Implement climate-informed POIs not later than 2028
3.4	By 2035, double the number of Soldiers and Army civilians serving in strategic headquarters with advanced civilian credentials on climate change topics
3.5	All Army operational and strategic exercises and simulations account for or inject climate change risks and threats by 2028
3.6	Optimize the Army's mix of distributed learning, virtual learning, and resident courses
3.7	Substantially reduce direct GHG emissions from Army collective training while maintaining the ability to win decisively in combat

#### Threats to Energy and Water Resilience







Power lines knocked down during Hurricane Delta, October 2020, Ft Polk, LA

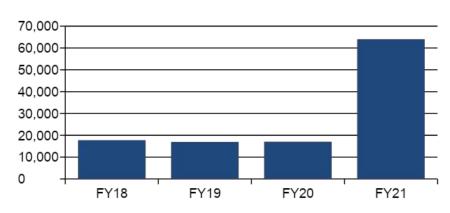


Army cyberspace operations officer participates in field training exercise at Muscatatuck Urban Training, October 2020

#### **Army Utility Outages**

- Utility outages impact Army's access to electricity, natural gas, steam, water, & water treatment
- Spike in FY21 reflects more stringent Army reporting requirements
- Total of 3,579 outages reported

#### **Total Unplanned Outage Hours**



#### VISION

## Army installation energy and water infrastructure supporting critical missions in the Strategic Support Area will be:

#### **RESILIENT**

Ensure energy and water for critical missions under all conditions



Anniston Army Depot, AL 7.5 MW Solar Array (ERCIP)

#### **EFFICIENT**

Manage energy and water use to meet requirements effectively and sustainably



Ft. Irwin, CA
Water Treatment Plant (MILCON)

#### **AFFORDABL**

Ε

Manage energy and water costs to enable the Army to refocus investment



Fort Knox, KY -- Godman Army Airfield, KY LED Lighting (ESPC)



## Resourcing & Executing Energy and Water Efficiency and Resilience

#### • Private Equity

Real Estate Outgrants (e.g. lease, easement)
 10 U.S.C. § 2667, 10 U.S.C. § 2668

#### • Private Equity capable with Army payments

- Power Purchase Agreements 10 U.S.C. § 2922a
- Utilities Privatization (UP) 10 U.S.C. § 2688

#### • Third Party Financing

- Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs)
   42 U.S.C. § 8287 et seg. and 10 U.S.C. § 2913
- ESPC ENABLE
- Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESCs),
   42 U.S.C. § 8256(c) and 10 U.S.C. § 2866 and 2913

#### • Upfront DoD or Army Appropriated Funds

- Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
- Military Construction (MILCON)
- Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program (ERCIP) 10 U.S.C. § 2914, 10 U.S.C. § 2802
- Availability and Use of Energy Cost Savings (REFoRM) 10 U.S.C. § 2912

#### No Cost/ Low Cost Efforts

• Personnel Behavior Modifications and Establishing Energy-conscious culture

#### • Department of Energy Grants

• Assisting Federal Facilities with Energy Conservation Technologies (AFFECT) 42 USC § 8256 (b)

## • DoD Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC) Grants 10 USC §2391

- Military Installation Sustainability
- Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP)

#### DoD Technology Grants

- Strategic Environmental Research & Development Program (SERDP) 10 U.S.C. §2901 - 2904
- Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) 10 U.S.C. \$2901 2904

### • State, Local, and Utility Company Rebates, Tax Deductions, and Grants

- Ability to use are often location and contract-vehicle and/or asset ownership dependent
- Alternative Contract Execution Authorities (using "normal" Appropriated Funds)
  - Utility Service Contracts (FAR Part 41)
  - Other Transaction Authority (OTA), 10 U.S.C. 2371b
  - Intergovernmental Support Agreements (IGSAs) 10 U.S.C. 2679



# ARMY EXERGY # PowerToWin

## Energy Resilience Gives Us the Power to Win

www.asaie.army.mil/Public/ES www.facebook.com/ASAIEE www.facebook.com/ArmyOEI www.youtube.com/USArmy

Twitter: @ASArmyIEE

Twitter: @ArmyOEI

